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28 November 1962

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CENTRAL

INTELLIGENCE

BULLETIN



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25X1

28 November 1962

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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Cambodia - South Vietnam: (Sihanouk has warned that Cambodia will break relations with South Vietnam unless Saigon accepts in principle his proposal for an international commitment to respect Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity.

Sihanouk, confident of Communist support, said on 26 November that adoption of the proposal is up to the West, and especially South Vietnam. He asserted that only his desire to allow Saigon time to consider its answer prevented a rupture in relations following a border clash on 13 November.

(Both South Vietnam and Thailand strongly oppose Sihanouk's draft, which implies that they are to blame for currently strained relations.

Sihanouk has announced that he is prepared to negotiate modifications through correspondence and that no decision on changes will be taken until he returns on 9 December from a tour of Southeast Asia.

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France-Algeria: (Paris may limit the immigration of Algerian Moslems, who are now entering France at the rate of 1,000 per day.

The French may take this action despite the Evian accords, which allow the Algerians unrestricted entry. Such a move could exacerbate relations with the Algerian Government.

Most of the Algerian immigrants are skilled or semi-skilled workers presently unable to find employment in Algeria. Their remittances to relatives at home are a major source of income to Algeria, but their permanent emigration would be a serious long-term loss to the Algerian economy.

The French Ministry of Labor has recommended that the entry of Algerians be suspended after 31 December. In addition to the increased competition with French workers, Paris is reportedly troubled by the potential danger posed by a continued flow of Algerians into areas already heavily populated by European repatriates.

If Algerian Foreign Minister Khemisti, who is coming to Paris on 29 November, seeks to re-open discussion of the Evian accords, the French will probably counter by raising the issue of continued French economic aid.

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Congo: (Adoula's prospects for surviving his current struggle with Parliament appear poor.

The hostile mood of Parliament has not subsided. and Ambassador Gullion believes that Adoula's moves to conciliate opposition deputies will have the opposite To meet opposition demands Adoula released five political prisoners and apparently intends to lift the state of quasi-martial law in Leopoldville Province

Adoula appears less inclined to fight than previously. Although he earlier had threatened to dissolve Parliament if his majority were in danger, he has not renewed the threat since the adverse vote on 23 November. A no-confidence motion has been drafted and signed by 20 percent of the deputies, and reportedly was formally inscribed on 27 November. Voting on this motion cannot take place for 48 hours.

President Kasavubu still opposes giving the government a breathing spell by dissolving or proroguing Parliament. Congo army commander Mobutu's support of Adoula seems to be wavering.

The embassy believes that whatever the outcome of the current test, a more radical orientation of the Congo Government is inevitable.

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The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Emergency Planning

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

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The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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